

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE  
BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

Appellant(s):	CARTER, Charles H., Jr.	Group/Art Unit:	2615
Application No.:	09/826,503	Examiner:	Daniel Swerdlow
Filed:	April 5, 2001	Confirmation No.	7883
Title:	METHOD FOR ACOUSTIC TRANSDUCER CALIBRATION		

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THIRD AMENDED APPEAL BRIEF

Mail Stop Appeal Brief - Patents  
Commissioner for Patents  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

In response to the Notification of Non-Compliant Appeal Brief mailed January 16, 2007, submitted herewith is an Amended Appeal Brief.

The Summary of the Claimed subject Matter has been amended to map each of the independent claims 1, 7 and 8 using references numerals and referring to the specification by page and line number.

The Claims Appendix has been corrected to remove any listing of canceled claim 2.

The Status of the Claims now correctly lists that there are 7 claims in the application.

The Status of Amendments has been corrected to reflect the correct date for final rejection.

The Evidence Appendix and Related Proceedings Appendix now appear on separate pages.

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**I. REAL PARTY IN INTEREST**

The real party of interest is Motorola, Inc., by virtue of an Assignment duly executed by the named inventor and recorded in the United States Patent and Trademark Office on April 5, 2001, under Reel/Frame, 011698/0952.

**II. RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES**

There are no other appeals or interferences known to Appellant, the Appellant's legal representative, or assignee which will directly affect or be directly affected by or having a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal.

**III. STATUS OF CLAIMS**

This is an appeal from the final Office Action mailed September 7, 2005, rejecting claims 1 and 3-8 of the above-identified application.

**A. TOTAL NUMBER OF CLAIMS IN APPLICATION**

Claims in the application are: 7

**B. STATUS OF ALL THE CLAIMS**

1. Claims allowed: none
2. Claims objected to: none
3. Claims rejected: 1 and 3-8

**C. CLAIMS ON APPEAL**

The claims on appeal are: 1 and 3-8.

#### **IV. STATUS OF AMENDMENTS**

A Final Rejection was mailed September 7, 2005 in response to an Amendment filed June 24, 2005. The Amendment and arguments were considered by the Examiner, but deemed not persuasive. Applicants faxed a Notice of Appeal on November 10, 2005. This Appeal Brief is submitted in support of the Notice of Appeal.

#### **V. SUMMARY OF THE CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER**

Although specification citations are inserted below in accordance with 37 C.F.R. § 41.37, these reference numerals and citations are merely examples of where support may be found in the specification for the terms used in this section of the brief. There is no intention to in any way suggest that the terms of the claims are limited to the examples in the specification. Although, as demonstrated by the reference numerals and citations below, the claims are fully supported by the specification as required by law, it is improper under the law to read limitations from the specification into the claims. Pointing out specification support for the claim terminology, as is done here to comply with rule 41.37, does not in any way limit the scope of the claims to those examples from which they find support. Nor does this exercise provide a mechanism for circumventing the law precluding reading limitations into the claims from the specification. In short, the reference numerals and specification citations are not to be construed as claim limitations or in any way used to limit the scope of the claims.

The invention, as defined in independent claims 1, 7 and 8, and with reference to FIGS. 1-4, provides methods of acoustic transducer calibration for a portable communication device, such as a portable two-way radio. Referring to FIGs. 2 and 4, a band limited pseudo random noise source (201) in conjunction with an internal digital signal processor (209, 403) tailor audio characteristics of an internal microphone (103) and internal speaker (301) within a communications device (101) to ensure consistent amplitude and frequency characteristics of these microphone and speaker transducer devices. The tuning of the amplitude and frequency response consistently converges to the desired filter response with a filter type offering operational stability (page 4, lines 25-29, page 6, lines 12-16 and Abstract lines 11-15). Independent claim 1 is directed toward both internal microphone and internal speaker calibration. Independent claim 7 is directed toward internal microphone calibration and independent claim 8 is directed toward internal speaker calibration.

In particular, independent claim 1 provides a method for acoustic transducer calibration in a portable communications device comprising the steps of: providing a source of pseudo random acoustical noise (201, FIG. 2) to a characterized external speaker source (105, FIG. 1 and 2) separate from the portable communications device (101, FIGs. 1 and 2 and as described on page 3, lines 9-12); directing the pseudo random acoustical noise to an input of an internal microphone (103, FIGs. 1 and 2) used with the portable communications device (101) (as described on page 3, lines 24-26); adjusting first coefficients (211, FIG. 2) in at least one digital signal processor (209,

FIG. 2) connected to the internal microphone (103) for a desired microphone frequency response based upon the input of pseudo random acoustical noise (as described on page 4, lines 13-20); discontinuing the source of pseudo random acoustical noise from the external speaker source (moving from the description of FIGs and 2 to the description of FIGs 3 and 4); applying the source of pseudo random acoustical noise (201, FIG. 4) to an internal speaker source (301, FIG. 4) in the portable communications device (101); increasing the amplitude of the pseudo random acoustic noise such that it can be detected by the internal microphone (103, page 5, line 9); adjusting second coefficients (signal  $e$ , FIG. 4) in the at least one digital signal processor (403, FIG. 4) for a desired internal speaker (301) frequency response based upon the input of the pseudo random acoustical noise (as described on page 6, lines 1-2); returning the portable communications device to an operational mode (page 2, lines 6-10); and utilizing a filter (203) between the source of pseudo random acoustical noise (201) and the external speaker (105) to compensate for irregularities in the frequency response of the external speaker (105) (described on page 2, lines 6-10 and described on page 3, lines 13-17).

In particular, independent claim 7 provides a method of acoustic transducer calibration for optimizing the frequency response and gain of a microphone (103, FIG. 2) located within a portable communication device (101) comprising the steps of (referring to FIGs. 1 and 2): generating a source of acoustic pseudo random noise from at least one digital signal processor (209, FIG. 2) located in the portable communications device (101); providing the acoustic pseudo

random noise to an external speaker (105); directing the acoustic pseudo random noise from the external speaker (105) to the microphone (103) located within the portable communication device (101); porting the output of the microphone to the at least one digital signal processor (209, FIG. 2); comparing the acoustic pseudo random noise with an output of the at least one digital signal processor (page 4, lines 4-7, a comparison of signal  $d$  to signal  $y$ , FIG. 2); and adjusting a plurality of coefficients in the at least one digital signal processor based upon differences in the acoustic pseudo random noise and the output of the at least one digital signal processor (via signal  $e$  FIG. 2 and as described on page 4, lines 12-16) to produce an optimized microphone output for the portable communications device (page 4, lines 16-17).

In particular, independent claim 8 provides a method of acoustic transducer calibration for optimizing the frequency response and gain of an internal speaker located within a portable communication device comprising the steps of (referring to FIGs. 3 and 4): generating a source of acoustic pseudo random noise (201) from at least one digital signal processor (403) located in the portable communications device (101) (described on page 5, lines 6-12); providing the acoustic pseudo random noise to the internal speaker (FIG. 4, page 5, lines 6-7); directing the acoustic pseudo random noise from the internal speaker (301) to a microphone (103 from FIG. 2 and as described on page 5, line 6-9) in the portable communications device (101); porting the output of the internal speaker (301) to the at least one digital signal processor (403); comparing the acoustic pseudo random noise with an output of the at least one digital signal processor (page 5, lines 26-27 signal  $y$  compared with signal  $d$ , FIG. 4); and adjusting a plurality of coefficients in the at least

one digital signal processor (403) based upon differences (signal *e*, page 5, lines 32-34) in the acoustic pseudo random noise (201) and the output of the at least one digital signal processor (403) to produce an optimized internal speaker output for the portable communications device (101) (page 6, lines 4-8).

#### **GROUND S OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED**

- a) Whether claim 8 should be rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Richardson (USPN 5,771,297) in view of Powter et al. (USPN 3,912,880).*
- b) Whether claim 5 should be rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Richardson in view of Powter and in further view of Wong et al (USPN 5,881,103).*
- c) Whether claim 6 should be rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Richardson in view of Powter and Wong et al and in further view of Eatwell et al (USPN 5,481,615).*
- d) Whether claims 7, 1, 3, and 4 should be rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Richardson in view of Powter and Wong and in further view of Rapaich (USPN 4,631,749).*

#### **VII. ARGUMENT**

*a) Claim 8 is patentable under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Richardson (USPN 5,771,297) in view of Powter et al. (USPN 3,912,880).*

Claim 8 recites a method of acoustic transducer calibration for optimizing the frequency response and gain of an internal speaker (301, FIG. 4) located within a portable communication device comprising the steps of: generating a source of acoustic pseudo random noise from at least one digital signal processor located in the portable communications device (201, page 5, lines 10-

12); providing the acoustic pseudo random noise to the internal speaker (301, page 5, lines 6-9); directing the acoustic pseudo random noise from the internal speaker (301) to a microphone in the portable communications device (page 5, lines 6-9); porting the output of the internal speaker (301) to the at least one digital signal processor; comparing the acoustic pseudo random noise with an output of the at least one digital signal processor (405, page 5, lines 26-27); and adjusting a plurality of coefficients in the at least one digital signal processor based upon differences in the acoustic pseudo random noise and the output of the at least one digital signal processor to produce an optimized internal speaker output for the portable communications device (403, page 5, lines 4-8).

On page 2 (item 2) of the Final Office Action dated Sept. 7, 2005, the Examiner disagreed with Applicants assertion that the microphone (13) of Richardson is used as feedback to monitor a response of the speaker (12). However, The Abstract specifically states that this is the very purpose of microphone element (13). Neither Richardson nor Powter taken individually or combined teach that which is claimed in independent claim 8. Claim 8 calibrates an internal speaker FIGs. 3 and 4 (301) of a portable communication device and specifically recites producing an optimized internal speaker output (page 5, lines 6-10). The microphone of Richardson is used as feedback to monitor a response not for calibration of the speaker. Richardson teaches that overdriving the speaker causes noise and distortion and uses the microphone to sense clipping. Richardson uses a specific test microphone as described in column 1, line 67 through col. 2, lines 1-10 where the mounting examples of Richardson's microphone are positioned in front of the speaker, behind the speaker or built within the cone as a sensor. The positioning taught by Richardson supports Applicant's assertion that the test microphone of Richardson is not the equivalent of Applicant's portable communication device's internal microphone. Richardson's electronic device provides loudspeaker capability and if Richardson's electronic device provides receiver capability then it requires an additional internal microphone – not microphone (13).

Applicant's claim the use of a portable communication device's internal microphone (page 5, lines 6-9), as claimed in claim 8. Applicants teach on page 5, lines 6-9 that in order to calibrate the internal speaker 301, pseudo random noise is delivered from the speaker 301 at an amplitude such that it can be detected by the calibrated internal microphone..." No additional test microphone is required this embodiment of Applicant's invention. The Powter reference is based entirely on stimulating a microphone with noise and measuring a frequency response of the microphone – not calibrating the microphone or the speaker. Furthermore, Powter uses an external noise source. Thus, Powter and Richardson are not readily combinable and even if were combined do not produce that which is claimed by Applicant's claim 8. Accordingly, claim 8 is patentable over Richardson (USPN 5,771,297) in view of Powter et al. (USPN 3,912,880).

***b) Claim 5 is patentable under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Richardson in view of Powter and in further view of Wong et al (USPN 5,881,103).***

Claim 5 recites, a method of acoustic transducer calibration for tuning an internal microphone (103) and internal speaker (301) in a portable two-way radio without the use of test equipment comprising the steps of: supplying a source of pseudo random noise (201) from at least one digital signal processor; filtering (203) the pseudo random noise to provide a compensated pseudo random noise signal; supplying the compensated pseudo random noise signal to a speaker external (105, FIGs. 1 and 2) to the portable two-way radio; directing the compensated pseudo random noise signal to the internal microphone (103, FIG. 2) associated with the portable two-way radio; filtering (209) the output of the internal microphone to provide a compensated microphone signal; supplying the compensated microphone signal to the at least one digital signal processor; comparing (211) the output of the source of pseudo random noise with an output of the at least one digital signal processor; compensating a plurality of filter coefficients (209) in the at least one digital signal processor based upon differences in the source of the pseudo random noise

and an output of the at least one digital signal processor; and stopping the source of pseudo random noise (201); and returning the portable two-way radio to an operational mode.

Applicant's claim 5 is directed to calibration for tuning an internal microphone 103 of FIG. 2 and internal speaker 301 of FIG. 4 of a portable two-way radio. As discussed above, Richardson's microphone (13) is a test microphone. There is no teaching or suggestion that the Richardson microphone (13) can be used for internal microphone for two-way radio operation. Indeed, microphone (13) cannot function in this capacity as it is used only for feedback to the transducer (12) –as such Richardson's microphone can only operates as a test microphone.

Applicant's specifically recite in independent claim 5, filtering FIG. 2, 209 the output of the internal microphone 103 to provide a compensated microphone signal. Neither Richardson nor Powter taken individually or combined teach calibrating a microphone. Again, Richardson teaches that overdriving the speaker causes noise and distortion and uses the microphone (13) to sense clipping.

Accordingly, claim 5 is patentable over Richardson in view of Powter and in further view of Wong et al (USPN 5,881,103).

***c) Claim 6 is patentable under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Richardson in view of Powter and Wong et al and in further view of Eatwell et al (USPN 5,481,615).***

Claim 6 recites delaying (213, FIG. 2, page 4, lines 7-10) the source of pseudo random noise compared with the output of the at least one digital signal processor for synchronizing the source of pseudo random noise with the output of the at least one digital signal processor. In addition to the arguments presented above, claim 6 is a dependent claim providing further limitation to what is believed to be an allowable claim 5 and hence is also in condition for allowance.

***d) Claims 7, 1, 3, and 4 are patentable under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Richardson in view of Powter and Wong and in further view of Rapaich (USPN 4,631,749).***

None of the cited references taken individually or combined teaches that which is claimed by Applicant's invention. Claim 3 recites: comparing (211, FIG. 2) the output ("d", FIG. 2) of the at least one digital signal processor with an optimal acoustic signal from the output ("y", FIG. 2) of the pseudo random acoustic noise to provide an error signal ("e", FIG. 2) for adjusting the coefficients of the at least one digital signal processor (209, FIG. 2 and page 4, lines 11-23). Claim 3 is a dependent claim providing further limitations to what is believed to be an allowable claim 1 and hence are also in condition for allowance.

Claim 4 recites that the source of pseudo random noise is from the at least one digital signal processor (201, FIG. 2). Claim 4 is a dependent claim providing further limitations to what is believed to be an allowable claim 1 and hence are also in condition for allowance.

Claim 7 is directed to optimizing the frequency response and gain of a microphone located in a portable communication device (103, FIG. 2 and page 4, line 19). The steps of claim 7 produce an optimized microphone output for the portable communication device through claimed operations and elements located "within the portable communication device". As stated above, neither Richardson nor Powter optimize a microphone. Likewise, Wong does not calibrate the microphone. Additionally, Wong requires a plurality of auxiliary input and output signal devices as opposed to devices "within" the portable communication device. Thus, even if the references were combinable they would not produce internal microphone calibration. Accordingly, claim 7 is patentable over the cited references.

Claim 1 recites directing the pseudo random acoustical noise (201) to an input of an internal microphone (103, FIG. 2) used with the portable communications device; and adjusting first coefficients (page 4, lines 17-20) in at least one digital signal processor connected to the internal microphone for a desired microphone frequency response based upon the input of pseudo

random acoustical noise. Neither, Richardson nor Powtor teaches internal microphone calibration. Likewise, Wong does not calibrate the microphone. Further more, Wong requires the use of a reference audio response corresponding to an ideal response for the accessory device as described in column 4, lines 29-30. No such ideal response is used in Applicant's invention. Applicant maintains that these references, even if they could be combined, would not result in that which is claimed by impendent claim 1. Thus, claim 1 is patentable over the cited references.

**Conclusion**

For the reason set forth above, Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration of the claims as pending in view of the above remarks.

Respectfully submitted,

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Please send correspondence to:  
Motorola, Inc.  
Law Department - MD 1610.  
8000 West Sunrise Boulevard  
Plantation, FL 33322  
Customer Number: 24273

By: /Barbara R. Doutre/  
Barbara R. Doutre  
Attorney for Appellant  
Registration No. 39,505  
Tel. No.: (954) 723-6449  
Fax No.: (954) 723-3871  
E-Mail: [docketing.florida@motorola.com](mailto:docketing.florida@motorola.com)

## **VIII. CLAIMS APPENDIX**

1. A method for acoustic transducer calibration in a portable communications device comprising the steps of:

providing a source of pseudo random acoustical noise to a characterized external speaker source separate from the portable communications device;

directing the pseudo random acoustical noise to an input of an internal microphone used with the portable communications device;

adjusting first coefficients in at least one digital signal processor connected to the internal microphone for a desired microphone frequency response based upon the input of pseudo random acoustical noise;

discontinuing the source of pseudo random acoustical noise from the external speaker source;

applying the source of pseudo random acoustical noise to an internal speaker source in the portable communications device;

increasing the amplitude of the pseudo random acoustic noise such that it can be detected by the internal microphone;

adjusting second coefficients in the at least one digital signal processor for a desired internal speaker frequency response based upon the input of the pseudo random acoustical noise;

returning the portable communications device to an operational mode; and

utilizing a filter between the source of pseudo random acoustical noise and the external speaker to compensate for irregularities in the frequency response of the external speaker.

3. A method of acoustic transducer calibration as in claim 1 further including the step of:

comparing the output of the at least one digital signal processor with an optimal acoustic signal from the output of the pseudo random acoustic noise to provide an error signal for adjusting the coefficients of the at least one digital signal processor.

4. A method of acoustic transducer calibration as in claim 1 wherein the source of pseudo random noise is from the at least one digital signal processor.

5. A method of acoustic transducer calibration for tuning an internal microphone and internal speaker in a portable two-way radio without the use of test equipment comprising the steps of:

- supplying a source of pseudo random noise from at least one digital signal processor;
- filtering the pseudo random noise to provide a compensated pseudo random noise signal;
- supplying the compensated pseudo random noise signal to a speaker external to the portable two-way radio;
- directing the compensated pseudo random noise signal to the internal microphone associated with the portable two-way radio;
- filtering the output of the internal microphone to provide a compensated microphone signal;
- supplying the compensated microphone signal to the at least one digital signal processor;
- comparing the output of the source of pseudo random noise with an output of the at least one digital signal processor;
- compensating a plurality of filter coefficients in the at least one digital signal processor based upon differences in the source of the pseudo random noise and an output of the at least one digital signal processor; and
- stopping the source of pseudo random noise; and
- returning the portable two-way radio to an operational mode.

6. A method of acoustic transducer calibration as in claim 5, further including the step of:

delaying the source of pseudo random noise compared with the output of the at least one digital signal processor for synchronizing the source of pseudo random noise with the output of the at least one digital signal processor.

7. A method of acoustic transducer calibration for optimizing the frequency response and gain of a microphone located within a portable communication device comprising the steps of:

generating a source of acoustic pseudo random noise from at least one digital signal processor located in the portable communications device;

providing the acoustic pseudo random noise to an external speaker;

directing the acoustic pseudo random noise from the external speaker to the microphone located within the portable communication device;

porting the output of the microphone to the at least one digital signal processor;

comparing the acoustic pseudo random noise with an output of the at least one digital signal processor; and

adjusting a plurality of coefficients in the at least one digital signal processor based upon differences in the acoustic pseudo random noise and the output of the at least one digital signal processor to produce an optimized microphone output for the portable communications device.

8. A method of acoustic transducer calibration for optimizing the frequency response and gain of

an internal speaker located within a portable communication device comprising the steps of:

generating a source of acoustic pseudo random noise from at least one digital signal processor located in the portable communications device;

providing the acoustic pseudo random noise to the internal speaker;

directing the acoustic pseudo random noise from the internal speaker to a microphone in the portable communications device;

porting the output of the internal speaker to the at least one digital signal processor;

comparing the acoustic pseudo random noise with an output of the at least one digital signal processor; and

adjusting a plurality of coefficients in the at least one digital signal processor based upon differences in the acoustic pseudo random noise and the output of the at least one digital signal processor to produce an optimized internal speaker output for the portable communications device.

**IX. EVIDENCE APPENDIX**

No evidence has been submitted pursuant to 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.130, 1.131, or 1.132, entered by the examiner and relied upon by the appellant in the appeal, or relied upon by the examiner as to grounds of rejection to be reviewed on appeal.

**X. RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX**

No decisions have been rendered by a court of the Board in any proceeding identified pursuant to paragraph (c)(1)(ii) of 37 C.F.R. § 41.37.